



General Assembly

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English
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Sixty-fifth session

Agenda item 107

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

**Letter dated 27 July 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to inform you that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba has issued a statement concerning the acts of violence perpetrated in Norway on 22 July 2011, a copy of which is attached hereto (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 107.

(Signed) Rodolfo Benítez Versón
Ambassador

Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations



**Annex to the letter dated 27 July 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General**

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba

Havana, 23 July 2011

Cuba strongly repudiates the acts of violence perpetrated in Norway on 22 July 2011 against the Government compound in Oslo and against the youths on the island of Utøya, which have thus far resulted in 92 fatalities.

The Cuban people, which has suffered the consequences of terrorism for more than 50 years, condemns this scourge in all its forms and manifestations.

The Cuban Government and people extend their condolences to the Norwegian Government and people, particularly the families of the victims, for the loss of life and the damage caused by these criminal actions, while expressing their solidarity and support.



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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General Assembly

Sixty-fifth session

Agenda item 34

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their
implications for international peace, security
and development**

Security Council

Sixty-sixth year

**Identical letters dated 1 August 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia dated 29 July 2011, concerning the submission for ratification of the so-called agreement between the Russian Federation and Abkhazia on cooperation and mutual assistance in the area of customs to the State Duma of Russia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Shalva Tsiskarashvili
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Annex to the identical letters dated 1 August 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia concerning the submission for ratification by the Russian President of the so-called agreement between the Russian Federation and Abkhazia on cooperation and mutual assistance in the area of customs to the State Duma

On 28 July 2011, the President of the Russian Federation, D. Medvedev, submitted for ratification the so-called agreement between the Russian Federation and Abkhazia on cooperation and mutual assistance in the area of customs to the State Duma.

It is noteworthy that neither present nor any other so-called "international agreements" concluded between the Russian Federation and Georgia's occupied regions have any legal effect or are applicable in international relations, as Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia represent integral parts of Georgia and do not have the status of subjects of international law. Hence, any relations which Russian authorities engage in with its proxy regimes in control of these territories are in violation of universally recognized norms and principles of international law as well as obligations of Russia undertaken in the international arena.

Moreover, in circumstances when the Georgian side expresses its readiness to resolve all outstanding issues between Georgia and Russia and is undertaking concrete efforts in this direction, the recent step by the President of the Russian Federation once again makes it clear that the Russian side is not willing to proceed with negotiations with Georgia in a constructive manner.

It should be underscored that the Russian side continuously tries to instil "new reality" created by Russia; however, neither Georgia nor the international community will legitimize or tolerate this reality.

Tbilisi, 29 July 2011

**Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General**

**Statement on Peace and Nuclear Disarmament issued by the
Committee on International Relations of the National Assembly
of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba**

The Committee on International Relations of the National Assembly of the People's Power, aware that nuclear weapons, together with climate change, constitute the most significant challenge facing humanity, expresses its deep concern about the existence of more than 22,600 nuclear warheads, half of which are ready for immediate use.

The Committee condemns the lack of political will on the part of the nuclear Powers, which have not fulfilled the commitment to conclude a treaty for the elimination of nuclear weapons and which continue to develop their existing nuclear arsenals.

It rejects the alarming increase in military expenditure, which currently amounts to \$1.5 trillion, or several times the amount of resources allocated to international development assistance. With the resources now devoted to weapons, it would be possible to feed the more than 1.02 billion hungry people in the world, prevent the deaths of the 11 million children who die each year of hunger and preventable diseases, combat the extreme poverty suffered by over 1.4 billion people worldwide or provide literacy training to the 759 million adults who cannot read or write.

It reaffirms the position, which Cuba has expressed repeatedly and at the highest level, that nuclear weapons must be completely eliminated, and supports the declaration on that issue adopted at the sixteenth Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Bali, Indonesia, in May 2011, which calls for the convening of a high-level international conference for the purpose of reaching agreement on an agenda for the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

As the Cuban Commander-in-Chief, Fidel Castro Ruz, has warned on various occasions, humanity is now at a pivotal moment in history; threats to the survival of our species have grown increasingly serious and alarming, and the only way to guarantee that nuclear weapons cannot be used by States or other actors is to eliminate and strictly prohibit them.

The Committee on International Relations calls upon all of the world's legislative bodies to promote practical steps towards the total elimination of nuclear arsenals, so as to ensure that future generations can live in a peaceful world free of nuclear weapons.



General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session

Agenda item 73

Report of the International Criminal Court

**Letter dated 1 August 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to refer to the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, held in Kampala from 31 May to 11 June 2010. The Review Conference adopted, on 8 June 2010, a resolution entitled "Strengthening the enforcement of sentences" (resolution RC/Res.3). The resolution is attached to the present letter (see annex).

In paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Review Conference requested "the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this resolution to the attention of all the members of the United Nations, with a view to encouraging that the above objectives may be considered, as appropriate, in the relevant programmes of assistance of the World Bank, the regional banks, the United Nations Development Programme, and other relevant multilateral and national agencies".

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 73.

(Signed) Gjermund Sæther
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2011 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Norway to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English,
French, Russian and Spanish]

Resolution RC/Res.3

Adopted at the 9th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2010, by consensus

RC/Res.3

Strengthening the enforcement of sentences

The Review Conference,

Recalling the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,

Conscious of the key role of States in the enforcement of the Court's sentences of imprisonment,

Recalling that the Court's sentences of imprisonment shall be served in prison facilities provided by States that have indicated their willingness to accept sentenced persons, in accordance with the Statute,

Mindful of the need for broader participation of States in the enforcement of sentences in order to allow for such enforcement in all relevant regions and subregions and taking note of the unanimous view expressed by States Parties to this effect,

Emphasizing the need for enhanced international cooperation with a view to enabling more States to voluntarily accept sentenced persons on the basis of widely accepted international treaty standards governing the treatment of prisoners,

1. *Calls upon* States to indicate to the Court their willingness to accept sentenced persons in accordance with the Statute;
2. *Confirms* that a sentence of imprisonment may be served in a prison facility made available in the designated State through an international or regional organization, mechanism or agency;
3. *Urges* States Parties and States that have indicated their willingness to accept sentenced persons, directly or through competent international organizations, to promote actively international cooperation at all levels, particularly at the regional and subregional levels;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this resolution to the attention of all members of the United Nations, with a view to encouraging that the above objectives may be considered, as appropriate, in the relevant programmes of assistance of the World Bank, the regional banks, the United Nations Development Programme, and other relevant multilateral and national agencies.



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Agenda item 97

General and complete disarmament

**Letter dated 1 August 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to forward herewith a press release issued by Pakistan's National Command Authority (NCA) after its meeting on 14 July 2011 (see annex). NCA is the highest decision-making body on strategic issues and is chaired by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 97.

(Signed) Raza Bashir **Tarar**
Acting Permanent Representative

**Annex to the letter dated 1 August 2011 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Press release

14 July 2011

The National Command Authority (NCA) met today under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani. Members of NCA, including Federal Ministers, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, Service Chiefs, the Secretary of NCA, the Director General of the Strategic Plans Division, and other senior officials attended the meeting.

NCA comprehensively reviewed developments in the regional and global security environment. NCA also undertook detailed appraisal of the international and regional trends and policies and their implications for Pakistan.

After in-depth consideration and evaluation, NCA, inter alia, decided that Pakistan will continue to pursue its policy of credible minimum deterrence as a responsible nuclear weapons State. NCA expressed satisfaction at the security and safety of Pakistan's strategic programmes and facilities. It also expressed confidence in the operational readiness of Pakistan's strategic weapons.

NCA expressed concern over the continued pursuit of policies that detract from the globally shared norms and rules of equality, inclusiveness and objectivity. NCA cautioned that such policies represent regression in the non-proliferation regime and tend to erode the strategic balance in South Asia. Pakistan would continue to take appropriate countermeasures to ensure its security and to maintain regional stability.

NCA reiterated Pakistan's desire to constructively contribute to the realization of a world free of nuclear weapons and to the goals of non-proliferation on the basis of equality and partnership with the international community. Accordingly, Pakistan was keen to join the four export control arrangements.

NCA reaffirmed the importance of nuclear safety. In this regard, it noted with satisfaction the safety review of all the existing and planned civil nuclear facilities by the Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority (PNRA). NCA directed PNRA and the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission to continue to ensure that our programmes conform to the highest levels of safety and international best practices.

NCA was also briefed on the nuclear security review undertaken recently. It expressed confidence in the institutionalized Command and Control System and comprehensive measures put in place to ensure reliability and security of strategic assets. NCA underlined that the Government and the people of Pakistan stood solidly behind the country's nuclear and missile programmes, which would be pursued to maintain effective, reliable and credible deterrence capability, and all attempts to undermine this capability would be thwarted with full force.

As part of the energy security strategy, NCA also reviewed and approved the futuristic, self-sustaining Nuclear Power Programme — 2050, to meet the existing energy shortfalls and to respond to the future requirements of a growing population

and economy. NCA emphasized the need to focus on socio-economic development of the people as a foremost priority.

The NCA also approved Pakistan's Space Programme — 2040 in order to bring the benefits of the full spectrum of space technology to the people of Pakistan.



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Security Council**

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Sixty-fifth session**

Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

**Security Council
Sixty-sixth year**

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and
their implications for international peace, security
and development**

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

**Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia
and related intolerance**

Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

**Letter dated 3 August 2011 from the Permanent Representative
of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of July 2011 (see annex). As a result of these violations and the terrorist act committed by the Armenian side on 14 July 2011 (see A/65/915-S/2011/457), during the aforementioned period a 13-year-old Azerbaijani girl and one officer of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan were killed and two Azerbaijani civilians were seriously wounded.

The increasing number of casualties over the past several months among Azerbaijani civilians residing in the front-line areas represents yet another piece of evidence testifying to Armenia's apparent disregard of its obligations under international law and in the context of the ongoing conflict settlement process.

In their joint statement of 26 May 2011 made in Deauville, France, the Presidents of France, the Russian Federation and the United States of America — the countries co-chairing the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe — inter alia, strongly urged the sides to prepare their populations for peace, not war. The Armenian side responded to this call in the manner so characteristic of it.

In addition to intensified attacks on Azerbaijani civilians and civilian objects across the front line and the recent uncontrollable surge of hostile rhetoric towards

Azerbaijan from the Armenian leadership, President Serzh Sargsyan of the Republic of Armenia went farther ahead and once and for all shattered the artificially imposed myth of his Government's ability to engage in a constructive search for peace in the region. At a meeting with the participants in the fifth Pan-Armenian Olympiad for the Armenian Language, Literature and Armenian Studies, held in Gara Chichek (Tsakhkadzor), Armenia, on 25 July 2011, the head of the Armenian State instructed the youth of his country to continue the implementation of the policy of hatred and mistrust among the peoples of the region (see the official website of the President of Armenia, available from <http://www.president.am/events/visits/eng/?visits=2&id=290>). Thus, in response to the question of a student about the perspectives of expanding Armenia's territory at the expense of neighbouring Turkey, Serzh Sargsyan said that the realization of this duty would depend on the efforts of the new generation and referred as an example to the fulfilment of the task of capturing a part of what he called "our fatherland — Karabakh".

In other words, instead of preparing its people for peace and a prosperous and stable future in friendship and cooperation with the neighbouring nations, the President of Armenia openly incites the youth and future generations of his country to new wars and violence. It is notable that the Armenian President's belief in this adventurist idea is based on the conviction that his "nation ... always rises from the ashes like the phoenix — again and again". Accordingly, the head of the Armenian State considers it possible to plunge his own people and the region as a whole into new wars and an abyss of misery for the realization of the disastrous political agenda.

President Serzh Sargsyan has not confined himself to the above-mentioned harmful views and continued sharing them at the joint press conference with the President of Poland in Yerevan on 28 July 2011. This time he was deeply absorbed in discussing the issues pertaining to the sovereign territory of another State — the Republic of Azerbaijan. According to the President of Armenia, "the Nagorno Karabakh conflict ... erupted as a result of the violation of the Nagorno Karabakh people's right for self-determination" and "the legitimate right of the people of Nagorno Karabakh to master their own destiny, to have security guarantees and prosper in their historical land must be respected". Every single word in these and other comments about the conflict, its causes and consequences and the peace process made by the head of the Armenian State during the press conference is pure fiction, to say the least.

It has been internationally recognized, including by the principal organs of the United Nations, that Armenia unleashed the war, attacked Azerbaijan and occupied its territories, including the Daghylyq Garabagh (Nagorno Karabakh) region, carried out ethnic cleansing on a massive scale, perpetrated other heinous crimes in the course of the war and established the ethnically constructed subordinate separatist entity on the captured Azerbaijani territory. The President of Armenia, who bears personal responsibility for horrible atrocities against Azerbaijani civilians, must be well aware that what he considers "the violation of the Nagorno Karabakh people's right for self-determination" has been unequivocally qualified by the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly, as well as by other authoritative international organizations, as the illegal use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and other egregious violations of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

Moreover, the Republic of Azerbaijan considers historical assertions of the Armenian side, a vivid example of which is the reference by the President of Armenia to the occupied Daghyq Garabagh region of Azerbaijan as allegedly the occupiers' "historical land" or "fatherland", as false and having the sole purpose of misleading the international community and justifying the policy of violent territorial expansionism.

Having implemented the total ethnic cleansing of both the territory of Armenia and the occupied territories of Azerbaijan of all non-Armenians and thus succeeded in creating the uniquely mono-ethnic culture in these areas, the leadership of Armenia long ago unveiled its annexationist intentions, at the core of which are historical delusions and racial animosity. The defiant behaviour of those high-ranking officials in Armenia opposing the perspectives of a peaceful and prosperous future for the region, ordering the targeting of Azerbaijani civilians, including children, manipulating public opinion and trying to delude the international community leaves no doubt as to their unwillingness to work for peace and attempts to provoke large-scale destabilization.

We are confident that the leadership of Armenia will be obliged to cease its provocative policy, to ensure that the occupation of Azerbaijani territory is ended, to denounce its territorial claims towards neighbouring nations and to establish civilized relations with all countries of the region. The Republic of Azerbaijan sincerely believes that there is no alternative to peace, stability and mutually beneficial regional cooperation.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Agshin Mehdiyev
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 3 August 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia^a for the month of July 2011

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Fire point area</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Weapons used</i>	<i>Casualties and damage</i>
3 July	21.50-21.55	Occupied area near Seyidahmadli and Alkhanli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
4 July	01.15-01.20	Aygovit village, Ijevan region, Armenia	Bala Jafarli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	At different times and the following day	Occupied areas near Garakhanbeyli, Ashagi Seyidahamdli villages and Horadiz town, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan, and Javahirli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
	At different times and the following day	Occupied areas near Khojavand district and Djodjug-Marjanli village, Jabrail district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
5 July	At different times	Occupied areas near Garakhanbeyli, Ashagi Seyidahamdli villages and Horadiz town, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan, and Javahirli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	At different times	Occupied areas near Khojavand district and Djodjug-Marjanli village, Jabrail district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.15-23.30	Occupied area near Mehdili village, Jabrail district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
6 July	At different times and the following day	Occupied area near Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village and unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

^a Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to fire point areas.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Fire point area</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Weapons used</i>	<i>Casualties and damage</i>
7 July	At different times	Occupied area near Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village and unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	At different times and the following day	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	At different times and the following day	Occupied areas near Ashagi Seyidahamdli and Gorgan villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
8 July	At different times	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	At different times	Occupied areas near Ashagi Seyidahamdli and Gorgan villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	At different times	Occupied area near Kurapatkino village, Khajavand district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
10 July	16.10-16.30	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
11 July	06.05-06.15	Berdavan village, Noyanberyan region, Armenia	Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
12 July	17.30-17.35	Occupied area near Shurabad village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
13 July	18.45-18.55	Occupied area near Goygol district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
14 July	05.20-05.25	Occupied area near Gorgan village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	22.45-22.50	Occupied area near Ashagi Seyidahamdli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.00-23.10	Occupied area near Garagashli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Fire point area</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Weapons used</i>	<i>Casualties and damage</i>
		Tovuz River, springing from the territory of Armenia	Alibayli village, Tovuz district, Azerbaijan	Blast of an explosive device built in a toy	A 13-year-old Azerbaijani girl, Aygun Shahmaliyeva, was killed and her 32-year-old mother, Elnara Shahmaliyeva, was seriously wounded
17 July	01.20-01.30	Occupied area near Javahirli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	19.40-20.00	Occupied area near Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
18 July	17.15-17.25	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.15-23.50	Occupied areas near Ashagi Abdulrahmanli, Gorgan and Garakhanbayli villages and Horadiz town, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
19 July	23.10-23.25	Occupied areas near Ashagi Seyidahamdli and Alkhanli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
20 July	00.50-01.10	Occupied area near Javahirli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	03.40-03.50	Occupied areas near Ashagi Seyidahamdli and Alkhanli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	13.00-13.15	Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk district, Armenia	Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
21 July	03.35-03.40	Occupied area near Garakhanbayli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Fire point area</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Weapons used</i>	<i>Casualties and damage</i>
	03.50-04.00	Occupied area near Javahirli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	10.45-11.10	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.45-16.50	Occupied area near Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
22 July	00.05-00.09	Occupied area near Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	00.25-00.45	Occupied area near Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	01.20-01.25	Occupied area near Javahirli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	05.50-06.10	Occupied area near Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
23 July	03.20-03.25	Occupied area near Gorgan village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
24 July	09.05-09.30	Unknown heights near the Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.30-14.45	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Gornaboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
25 July	00.25-00.30 00.35-00.40	Occupied area near Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli village and Horadiz town, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	15.30-15.50	Occupied area near Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
26 July	05.20-05.30	Occupied area near Javahirli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

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<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Fire point area</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Weapons used</i>	<i>Casualties and damage</i>
	10.40-10.45 20.00-20.10 21.30-21.40	Aygezor and Mosesgeh villages, Berd district, Armenia	Mundjuglu, Alibayli and Agdam villages, Tovuz district, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	10.45-10.50	Unknown heights near the Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.30-14.40	Occupied area near Ashagi Seyidahamdli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.40-14.50	Occupied area near the Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.40-15.00	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Gornaboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
27 July	12.30-12.40	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Gornaboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	15.40	Territory of Armenia bordering with the Gazakh district of Azerbaijan	Mezem village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan	Firearm	A resident of Mezem village of the Gazakh district of Azerbaijan, Naila Poladova, was seriously wounded
28 July	03.35-03.40	Occupied area near the Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	00.40-00.50 03.32-03.40 03.35-03.40	Occupied areas near Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages and Horadiz town, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	17.05-17.15	Occupied area near Tapgaragoyunlu village, Gornaboy district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	19.50-20.05	Occupied area near the Goygol district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Fire point area</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Weapons used</i>	<i>Casualties and damage</i>
	23.35-23.45	Occupied area near Javahirli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
29 July	15.10-15.35	Occupied area near Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	20.55-21.10	Unknown heights near the Gadabay district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.30-21.33 21.40-21.50	Occupied areas near Yusifjanli and Javahirli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent area	Firearm and machine gun	Lieutenant of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Elshad Hasanov, was shot to death
30 July	00.15-00.20 02.07-02.12 02.05-02.10	Occupied areas near Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli and Garakhanbayli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—
	02.30-02.50	Occupied areas near Yusifjanli and Javahirli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan	Adjacent areas	Firearm and machine gun	—



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**General Assembly
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The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council
Sixty-sixth year**

**Identical letters dated 26 July 2011 from the Permanent
Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of the violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed by Israel during the month of June 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as an official document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nawaf Salam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



**Annex to the identical letters dated 26 July 2011 from the
Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the
Security Council**

Land violations

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
1 June 2011	1215	An Israeli enemy patrol deployed under the trees opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at the Wazzani Bridge. The members of the patrol took photographs of the checkpoint and trained their weapons towards its personnel.
	1430	In Birkat al-Naqqar, opposite the occupied Shab'a Farms, an Israeli patrol erected a black tent featuring Israeli flags and a surveillance camera, and placed a cloth cover over the memorial to their troops. At 1735 hours, a coach containing 15 people arrived. It departed after the Israeli enemy personnel dismantled the tent and removed the cover.
	1700	
	1730	The Israeli enemy directed several bursts of medium-weapons fire around Ruwaysat al-Alam in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1730	While an Israeli enemy patrol was travelling opposite the Fatimah Gate, its members trained MAG machine guns and directed profanities and vulgar gestures towards personnel at the Lebanese Army checkpoint.
2 June 2011	1220	An Israeli enemy patrol halted at the Fatimah Gate and trained their weapons towards Lebanese territory.
	1230	
	Various	Israeli enemy forces broke into the cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic to the effect that anyone with information about the Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon was guaranteed a reward of \$10 million.
3 June 2011	0830	An Israeli enemy patrol consisting of three tanks and a bulldozer departed from Ruwaysat al-Alam and proceeded to open a dirt road about 600 metres long and 3 metres wide within the occupied area, south of the paved road adjacent to the withdrawal line.
	0900	Opposite the Fatimah Gate, an Israeli enemy patrol consisting of two Hummer vehicles and a construction vehicle laid barbed wire between position <i>shin</i> -32 and position <i>shin</i> -33 adjacent to the orchard. A passenger bus brought some 60 civilians, who observed the work. One enemy individual was seen lying flat on the emplacement opposite the gate and training his weapon towards Lebanese territory. Another patrol laid barbed wire along the wall opposite the town of Kafr Kila.
	1243	An Israeli enemy patrol requested that the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) should prevent Lebanese shepherds from approaching or crossing the Blue Line at Saddanah, failing which the Israeli forces would open fire. That area is in disputed Lebanese territory.

	1330	An Israeli foot patrol crossed the technical fence through the Hassan Gate, penetrating some 35 metres. It stayed in place for 10 minutes without crossing the withdrawal line.
5 June 2011	0800	While a Lebanese Army vehicle was travelling through Kafr Kila, opposite the Fatimah Gate, an Israeli enemy soldier directed profanities at the personnel in the vehicle.
	1230	An Israeli foot patrol crossed the technical fence through the Hassan Gate, penetrating some 50 metres into the area with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim. That operation was accompanied by movements of vehicles and personnel in the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1515	Israeli enemy forces broke into the cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic to the effect that anyone with information about the Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon was guaranteed a reward of \$10 million.
6 June 2011	1450	An Israeli enemy patrol between the former Shahal outpost and the Radar outpost attempted to purloin a goat belonging to the shepherd Khudr Zahra without crossing the withdrawal line.
7 June 2011	1100	An Israeli foot patrol crossed the technical fence through the Hassan Gate, penetrating some 150 metres into the area with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim.
9 June 2011	1016	Israeli enemy forces broke into the cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic to the effect that anyone with information about the Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon was guaranteed a reward of \$10 million.
	1446	Israeli enemy forces broke into the cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic to the effect that anyone with information about the Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon was guaranteed a reward of \$10 million.
10 June 2011	2300	Israeli enemy forces at a position in the occupied Shab'a Farms fired four flare shells over the Ramta and Sammaqah positions in the aforementioned area.
13 June 2011	1515	In the Shahal area of the Shab'a Farms, two Israeli enemy vehicles, one light and one heavy, violated the withdrawal line at coordinates Q755150-N690786, encroaching some 30 metres over a period of six minutes before returning towards the occupied territory.
16 June 2011	1010	An Israeli enemy patrol opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint at Udaysah trained 12.7-mm machine guns on the checkpoint for 10 minutes.
	1330	Two Israeli enemy patrols, consisting of 10 members each, violated the withdrawal line at Saddanah opposite the occupied Shab'a Farms, encroaching some 250 metres and reaching coordinates Q148185-N154847. They attempted to surround a shepherd from the town of Shab'a, calling him to approach them, but the shepherd did not comply. At 1800 hours, the two patrols departed towards the occupied territories.

18 June 2011	2310	An Israeli enemy patrol directed a searchlight towards a sentry at the Lebanese Army position at Dahirah for five seconds.
22 June 2011	1315	Israeli enemy forces broke into the cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic to the effect that anyone with information about the Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon was guaranteed a reward of \$10 million.
	2100	Israeli enemy personnel opposite the town of Kafr Kila directed profanities at Lebanese Army observers at the Fatimah Gate. The phrase "What's your name?" was also heard.
	2130	Israeli enemy personnel opposite Kafr Kila directed a searchlight towards Lebanese Army observers at the Fatimah Gate.
23 June 2011	1530	Two Israeli enemy personnel violated the Blue Line at coordinates Q751500-N688250 south of Kafr Shuba, encroaching some 150 metres over a period of two minutes.
25 June 2011	1900	Five cows crossed the withdrawal line near Birkat Ba'tha'il, then departed at 1910 hours.
28 June 2011	1155	The Israeli enemy directed a Merkava tank gun from its position in Jabal al-Summaqah towards Lebanese territory.
29 June 2011	1355	Israeli enemy forces broke into the cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic to the effect that anyone with information about the Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon was guaranteed a reward of \$10 million.

Sea violations

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Nature of violation</i>
1 June 2011	2130	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for one and a half minutes towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	2156	
	2318	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
2 June 2011	2340	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
3 June 2011	2234	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 15 seconds towards the Lebanese Army post at Ra's al-Naqurah.
5 June 2011	2225	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters on four occasions, for 15 seconds on the first occasion, 30 seconds on the second occasion and one minute on the third and fourth occasions.
	2355	
6 June 2011	0215	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 15 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.

	2320	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 15 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
10 June 2011	0030	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
15 June 2011	0505	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 15 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
17 June 2011	2115	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 15 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	2210	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	2255	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 40 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	2300	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for 40 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
18 June 2011	2125	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
19 June 2011	2130	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters on three occasions for two minutes and 15 seconds.
	2342	
20 June 2011	0230	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters on three occasions for three minutes.
	0305	
21 June 2011	2120	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for five minutes towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	2225	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
22 June 2011	0230	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	0315	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 20 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	0350	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 40 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	2145	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	2205	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 1 minute and 10 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	2245	

23 June 2011	2140	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 15 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	2347	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
24 June 2011	2150	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
27 June 2011	0105	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for one minute towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	0138	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for one minute towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	0205	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for one minute towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	0250	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for two minutes towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	0308	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for one minute towards Lebanese territorial waters.
29 June 2011	0340	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 30 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	0120	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for one minute and 20 seconds towards Lebanese territorial waters.
	0450	
30 June 2011	2350	From its position at Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for one minute towards Lebanese territorial waters.

Air violations

Date	Time	Nature of violation
1 June 2011	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Naqurah.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2050 hours over Naqurah.
	1520	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1645 hours.
	2145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Damur and Naqurah before leaving on 2 June at 0555 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving on 2 June at 1000 hours over Yarun.

2 June 2011	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1820 hours over Kafr Kila.
	1205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1640 hours over Kafr Kila.
	2215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Tyre. It circled over the sea between Tyre and Beirut before leaving on 3 June at 0010 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
3 June 2011	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0830 hours.
	1030	Two Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1130 hours.
	1344	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1645 hours.
	1800	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1915 hours.
4 June 2011	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Rumaysh.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Rumaysh.
5 June 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1645 hours over Kafr Kila.
	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, Damur, the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1645 hours over Kafr Kila.
	1030	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1120 hours.
	1355	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1842 hours.
	1826	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2101 hours.
6 June 2011	0104	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0301 hours.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

	0945	Ten Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b and Naqurah and circling over all regions of Lebanon. Six of the warplanes left at 1030 hours over the sea off Naqurah; four left at 1150 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Shab'a Farms. It circled over the western Bekaa before departing at 1315 hours over the Shab'a Farms.
	1756	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarus. They circled over Juniyah and the South before leaving at 1955 hours over Rumaysh.
	1851	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2153 hours.
7 June 2011	0636	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1411 hours.
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1455 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 June 2011	0500	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1435 hours.
	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the southern regions and the western Bekaa before leaving at 1820 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 June 2011	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 1305 hours over Rumaysh.
	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2320 hours over Naqurah.
	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving on 10 June at 0002 hours.
10 June 2011	0155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0204 hours.
	0603	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1413 hours.
	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1510 hours over Rumaysh.
	0905	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1055 hours over the sea off Naqurah.

- 0910 Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1055 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
- 1055 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the South before leaving at 1420 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
- 1350 An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2132 hours.
- 1611 An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1620 hours.
- 1940 Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1945 hours.
- 2102 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving on 11 June at 0002 hours.
- 11 June 2011 0618 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0655 hours.
- 0654 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0832 hours.
- 1010 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1017 hours.
- 1026 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1750 hours.
- 2147 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2200 hours.
- 12 June 2011 0137 An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0154 hours.
- 0219 An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0233 hours.
- 0236 An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0253 hours.
- 0345 An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0359 hours.
- 0710 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1730 hours over Rumaysh.
- 1607 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1818 hours.
- 2129 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2216 hours.

	2250	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2300 hours.
13 June 2011	0933	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0954 hours.
	1023	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1039 hours.
	1754	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1801 hours.
	2345	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving on 14 June at 0006 hours.
14 June 2011	0449	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0639 hours.
	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0935 hours.
	1515	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1625 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2015 hours.
	2035	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2038 hours.
15 June 2011	0449	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0639 hours.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1335 over Naqurah.
	1145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1825 hours over Naqurah.
	1950	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions and the Bekaa before leaving on 16 June at 1500 hours over Rumaysh.
16 June 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions and the Bekaa before leaving on 17 June 2011 at 0600 hours over Rumaysh.
	1005	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

17 June 2011	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the western Bekaa before leaving at 1820 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0900	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2040 hours.
	1452	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving on 18 June at 0230 hours.
18 June 2011	0550	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2025 hours over Aytarun.
	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1910 hours over Kafr Kila.
	1801	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving on 19 June at 0420 hours.
19 June 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions before leaving on 20 June at 1145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1940 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the northern and southern regions before leaving on 20 June at 1210 hours over Naqurah.
	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Hirmil, Al-Arz and the South before leaving at 2205 hours over Rumaysh.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1535 hours over Naqurah.
20 June 2011	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the southern regions, Hirmil and Al-Arz before leaving at 1900 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the southern regions before leaving on 21 June at 0130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions, Beirut, Damur, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving on 21 June at 1110 hours over Rumaysh.

	1420	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1545 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2000	Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2015 hours.
21 June 2011	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions and the western Bekaa before leaving at 2215 hours over Kafr Kila.
	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1540 hours over Naqurah.
	1030	Eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1420	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving on 22 June at 1220 hours over Naqurah.
22 June 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 2200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions before leaving on 23 June at 0700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1438	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1630 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving on 23 June at 1015 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving on 23 June at 0030 hours over Yarun.
23 June 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 2200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the southern regions before leaving on 24 June at 0300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

- 0740 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions and the Bekaa before leaving at 2120 hours over Rumaysh.
- 0937 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions and the Bekaa before leaving on 24 June at 0610 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
- 1045 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions, Iqlim al-Kharub and the Shuf before leaving at 1400 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
- 1505 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 2225 hours over Yarun.
- 24 June 2011 0610 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 2230 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
- 0620 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving on 25 June at 0500 hours over Rumaysh.
- 25 June 2011 0715 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions, the western Bekaa, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2240 hours over Naqurah.
- 1010 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the western Bekaa before leaving at 2000 hours over Naqurah.
- 26 June 2011 0755 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving on 27 June at 0300 hours over Naqurah.
- 0805 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
- 1015 Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Naqurah.
- 1015 Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1125 hours over Kafr Kila.
- 1015 Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1155 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
- 1325 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1805 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

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| | 1600 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea to the west of Sidon. It circled over the sea between Sidon and Beirut before leaving at 1805 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| 27 June 2011 | 0458 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1800 hours. |
| | 0720 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1615 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 0720 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1820 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah. |
| | 0750 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1830 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1008 | Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over the sea between Shikka and Naqurah before leaving at 1050 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 1010 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1012 | Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1050 over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1015 | Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1110 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 2130 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions and the Bekaa before leaving on 28 June at 0040 hours over Kafr Kila. |
| | 2130 | Helicopters, warplanes and reconnaissance aircraft circled along the border between Lebanon and Occupied Palestine, releasing decoy flares |
| | 2300 | over the towns of Ramiyah, Ayta al-Sha'b, Rumaysh, Marun al-Ra's, Aytarun, Blida and Mays al-Jabal. |
| 28 June 2011 | 0610 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1825 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0700 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1840 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 0720 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 29 June at 0025 hours over Rumaysh. |

	2015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving on 29 June at 0610 hours.
29 June 2011	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1425 hours over Naqurah.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1825 hours over Naqurah.
	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1825 hours over Naqurah.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2020 hours.
	1205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving on 30 June at 0400 hours.
	1325	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over the coast between Naqurah and Tripoli before leaving at 1440 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1325	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They circled over the South and the western Bekaa before leaving at 1440 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2110 hours.
	1941	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2258 hours.
30 June 2011	0448	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0502 hours.
	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the southern regions and Beirut before leaving at 1515 hours over Naqurah.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1815 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the southern regions and the Bekaa before leaving on 1 July at 0305 hours over Rumaysh.

- 2033 An Israeli enemy observation balloon was seen at low altitude over Ra's al-Marj (Arsal). It then rose eastward towards the highlands of Arsal.
- 2110 An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Sidon. It circled over the sea off Beirut and Sidon before leaving on 1 July at 0010 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
-

**General Assembly
Security Council**

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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

**Letter dated 4 August 2011 from the Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 7 July 2011 addressed to you (A/65/901-S/2011/424), I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 1 June to 28 July 2011, as follows.

On 1 June 2011, six F-16, two CN-235, one Cougar and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 2 June 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 3 and 4 June 2011, two Cougar, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 6 June 2011, two F-16, four F-4 and four Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 7 June 2011, two F-4 and two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 8 June 2011, one B-200, one C-160, one C-130 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 9 June 2011, eight Cougar Turkish military aircraft coming in two formations violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 11 and 13 June 2011, three Cougar, one CN-235 and one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 14 June 2011, four Cougar and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 15 June 2011, one C-160, one CN-235, six Cougar and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations ten times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus nine times.

On 16 June 2011, two F-16, two C-160, two CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 17, 18 and 19 June 2011, two Cougar, two C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus eight times.

On 21 June 2011, one CN-235, one Cougar and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 22 June 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 23 June 2011, two Cougar and two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 25 June 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 28 June 2011, one CN-235 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 29 June 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 30 June 2011, one CN-235 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 1 July 2011, one Cougar and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 6 July 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 7 July 2011, one CN-235 and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 8 and 9 July 2011, one Cougar, one CN-235 and two C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 12 July 2011, two F-16 and two KC-135 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 13 July 2011, two B-200 and one CN-235 Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 15 July 2011, two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 18 July 2011, ten NF-5, two C-160 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 19 July 2011, one C-650, one C-208, two Cougar, one CN-235, two F-16 and eight NF-5 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations nine times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus nine times.

On 20 July 2011, one C-208, two Cougar, one CN-235 and eleven NF-5 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 21 July 2011, three F-16, two KC-135, one C-650 and one CN-235 violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 22 July 2011, ten NF-5, two C-160 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 25 July 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 26 July 2011, two F-16, two Cougar and two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 27 and 28 July 2011, one C-160, one CN-235, one B-200 and three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 28 July 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the continuing violations by Turkey of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and call for their immediate cessation.

This relentless abuse by Turkey of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus clearly violates international law and air traffic regulations

and puts the safety of international aviation in the Eastern Mediterranean at serious risk. I call upon the Turkish Government to abide by the Charter of the United Nations and its international obligations and respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

Regrettably, while negotiations aimed at finding a just, lasting and peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem are ongoing, Turkey's provocative behaviour continues unabated. Turkish Prime Minister Erdoğan's latest remarks, while on an illegal visit to the occupied areas of Cyprus, leave no room for doubt as to Turkey's real intentions and are particularly disheartening at the current juncture in the negotiations. We call on Turkey, once again, to heed the call of the international community and engage constructively towards reaching a viable solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the agreed basis for such a solution, endorsed by numerous Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Minas A. Hadjimichael



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**General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda items 34, 39, 64, 66 and 75

**Security Council
Sixty-sixth year**

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their
implications for international peace, security
and development**

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Promotion and protection of the rights of children

**Elimination of racism, racial discrimination,
xenophobia and related intolerance**

**Responsibility of States for internationally
wrongful acts**

**Letter dated 4 August 2011
from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I would like to refer to document A/65/915-S/2011/457, dated 26 July 2011, containing the letter of the representative of Azerbaijan.

I regret the fact that the Azerbaijani side keeps painting itself as the victim of "aggression" at the United Nations and other international organizations, without once acknowledging or honestly addressing its role in initiating military aggression against Nagorno Karabakh and Armenia.

Yet again, with the sole purpose of discrediting the Armenian side through falsifications and lies based on the so-called "conclusions of the preliminary investigation", last week the representative of Azerbaijan circulated the above-mentioned appalling letter accusing the Armenian side of the death of a 13-year-old child "as a result of the blast of an explosive device".

The authors of this allegation did not make possible an independent investigation to check the veracity behind such a horrible claim and clarify its circumstances. This type of allegation is being used by Azerbaijani diplomacy to avoid commitments already made. Suffice it to recall that under exactly this alleged pretext Azerbaijan tried to withdraw from an agreement to set up an investigative mechanism into ceasefire violations, which was the outcome of the Sochi Summit of the Presidents on 2 March 2011.



Regardless of their absurdity, these recent allegations serve as part of propagandistic war launched through excessive falsification and forgery.

It is unethical to circulate such defamatory information, exploiting again the life of an innocent child as a propaganda tool. Azerbaijan, which continues to refuse to take an honest look at itself, should be reminded that, as a result of aggression and war launched against Nagorno Karabakh and Armenia during the 1991-1994 period, Azerbaijan heavily contaminated the bordering regions with Armenia and other conflict-affected areas with landmines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war. They continue to have a profound impact on socio-economic growth and on the day-to-day lives of the Nagorno Karabakh population, resulting in one of the highest per capita human accident rates in the world.

Today, Azerbaijan continues to seriously obstruct the work of the respected mine-clearance HALO Trust charity that is carrying on an important humanitarian mission in the region, labelling that mission as "unlawful activities".

The fact that the independent investigation has not been conducted and Azerbaijan avoided establishing any investigative mechanism into ceasefire violations clearly demonstrate who stands behind these violations and false accusations.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter, along with the annex on the ceasefire violations for the period from 1 July to 1 August 2011, circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 64, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Garen Nazarian
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 4 August 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 July to 1 August 2011

No.	Direction	Date-time	Firing	
			From the Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
1.	Berdavan	01.07.11 23.05	AK	7
2.	Khndzorut	02.07.11 02.10	AK	2
3.	Colagir	02.07.11 19.40	AK	1
4.	Vazashen	02.07.11 20.00	PK AK	20 15
5.	Vazashen	02.07.11 20.30	PK	7
6.	Vazashen	02.07.11 20.40	AK	20
7.	Agarak	02.07.11 22.20	AK	7
8.	Aygepar	03.07.11 22.50	AK	3
9.	Vazashen	04.07.11 00.40	AK	15
10.	Agarak	06.07.11 22.00	AK	10
11.	Chinari	07.07.11 18.50	SVD	2
12.	Barekamavan	09.07.11 14.00	AK	3
13.	Berdavan	09.07.11 20.35	SVD AK	11 10
14.	Khndzorut	09.07.11 12.15	AK	1
15.	Khndzorut	09.07.11 17.10	AK	3
16.	Barekamavan	11.07.11 02.20	AK	10
17.	Vazashen	11.07.11 16.15	AK	3

No.	Direction	Date/time	Firing	
			From the Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
18.	Vazashen	11.07.11 19.00	AK	4
19.	Vazashen	11.07.11 01.20	AK SVD	6 2
20.	Barekamavan	14.07.11 18.40	AK	6
21.	Agarak	15.07.11 01.25	AK	11
22.	N. Karmirakhbyur	15.07.11 01.30	AK	8
23.	Vazashen	16.07.11 20.00	AK	5
24.	Paravacar	16.07.11 23.45	AK	3
25.	Vazashen	17.07.11 20.30	AK	5
26.	Vazashen	18.07.11 23.25	AK SVD	15 3
27.	Bardzravan	19.07.11 19.40	AK	100
28.	Chinari	21.07.11 00.01-00.20	PK	60
29.	Movses	20.07.11 11.45	AK	2
30.	Vazashen	21.07.11 18.50	AK	3
31.	Khndzorut	21.07.11 22.25	AK	4
32.	Khndzorut	22.07.11 00.45	AK	10
33.	Mehrab	22.07.11 11.45	PK	10
34.	Lev	25.07.11 09.45	AK	4
35.	Lev	25.07.11 17.30-18.00	AK PK sniper weapon 12.7mm	25 15 3
36.	Lev	25.07.11 19.00-20.00	AK PK sniper weapon 12.7mm	6 5 5
37.	Chinari	25.07.11 15.45	SVD	1

No.	Direction	Date/time	Firing	
			From the Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
38.	Movses	25.07.11 21.30	RPK	1
39.	Aygepar	25.07.11 22.15	AK	6
40.	Movses	26.07.11 00.30	AK	40
41.	Lev	26.07.11 21.50	sniper weapon 12.7mm	4
42.	Arcvaberd	26.07.11 12.40	sniper weapon 12.7mm	3
43.	Aygepar	26.07.11 12.50	sniper weapon 12.7mm	1
44.	Aygepar	26.07.11 16.20	AK	19
45.	Aygepar	26.07.11 16.30	AK	8
46.	Aygepar	26.07.11 18.05	AK	4
47.	Movses	26.07.11 18.20	AK	4
48.	Aygepar	26.07.11 18.35	AK	2
49.	Berdavan	26.07.11 20.55	SVD	5
50.	Berdavan	26.07.11 23.00	PK	30
51.	Dovegh	27.07.11 00.45	AK	3
52.	Aygepar	27.07.11 18.10	PK	5
53.	Movses	27.07.11 19.00	machine gun 12.7mm	1
54.	Movses	27.07.11 19.10	machine gun 12.7mm	2
55.	Aygepar	27.07.11 19.25	PK	10
56.	Aygepar	27.07.11 19.25	machine gun 12.7mm	140
			machine gun 12.7mm	75
57.	Aygepar	27.07.11 20.50-21.10	PK	110
			AK	650
58.	Berdavan	27.07.11 11.00	SVD	2

No.	Direction	Date/time	Firing	
			From the Azerbaijani side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
59.	Lev	28.07.11 08.45	sniper weapon 12.7mm	6
			SVD	10
			PK	25
			AK	40
			PK	60
60.	Lev	28.07.11 20.25-21.15	machine gun 12.7mm	200
			sniper weapon 12.7mm	140
61.	Colagir	28.07.11 16.00	SVD	6
62.	Chinari	28.07.11 19.30	SVD	7
63.	Omar	29.07.11 20.30-20.45	SVD	3
64.	Omar	29.07.11 20.30-20.45	SVD	5
65.	Kutakan	29.07.11 18.00-18.30	PK	20
			machine gun 12.7mm	20
66.	Yanshak	30.07.11 21.50	SVD	4
			AK	10
67.	Barekamavan	30.07.11 18.00	RPK	5
			AK	5

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 1 July to 1 August 2011:

Number of violations: 83

Shots: about 2,162

PK: (377), RPK: (6), SVD: (61), sniper weapon 12.7mm: (162), machine gun 12.7mm: (438), AK: (1,118).

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Nagorno Karabakh from 1 July to 1 August 2011:

Number of violations: 861

Shots: about 4,652

PK: (653), RPG-7: (1), SVD: (303), machine gun 12.7mm: (248), sniper weapon 12.7mm: (29), sniper weapon 14.5mm (Istigal): (1), UTYOS-12.7mm: (114), AK: (3,258), AKM: (45).



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**General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council
Sixty-sixth year**

**Identical letters dated 3 August 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires
a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of
the Security Council**

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a complaint against Israeli enemy forces which, on 1 August 2011, violated Lebanese territorial integrity (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as an official document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Caroline Ziade
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



**Annex to the identical letters dated 3 August 2011 from the
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and
the President of the Security Council**

At precisely 6.30 on Monday, 1 August 2011, a patrol comprising eight troops of the Israeli occupation forces carrying a video camera crossed the Wazzani River (Blue Line) at UTM coordinates Q744307-N683260, in the vicinity of the Wazzani Falls resort on the river's west bank, penetrating some 15 metres into Lebanese territory.

Responding to this clear violation of Lebanese sovereignty and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), the Lebanese Army fired warning shots inside Lebanese territory, but not towards the Israeli enemy patrol.

As a result of that action, the enemy troops crossed to the river's east bank. At 7.15 of that same day, having completed their withdrawal behind the technical fence, the Israeli enemy opened fire for 10 minutes using small and medium weapons and grenade launchers against Lebanese Army troops at the Maysat position in the Wazzani area and the surrounding area.

A Lebanese Army soldier was slightly injured by the Israeli enemy army gunfire, and the water tanks at the Lebanese Army position were hit by medium-calibre bullets.

This action is a clear violation of Lebanese sovereignty, Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and constitutes a threat to international peace and security.



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Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session**

Agenda item 107

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council Sixty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 August 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As you are aware the Islamic Republic of Iran organized a conference in Tehran, the International Conference on the Global Fight against Terrorism, on 25 and 26 June 2011. At that conference a number of Heads of State and Government, high-level officials and prominent experts from 60 countries as well as representatives of relevant international and regional organizations participated. The purpose of the Tehran Conference was to exchange views on the global fight against terrorism and find practical ways to further mobilize political will and strengthen international capacities in countering terrorism at national and international levels.

The Tehran Conference is yet another firm indication of the seriousness of Iran's stance with regard to the urgency of international action in the elimination of the threats posed by terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including State terrorism, by whomever and against whomever it may be committed.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Chairman's Conclusion of the International Conference on the Global Fight against Terrorism (see annex). It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 107, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eshagh Al Habib
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

**Annex to the letter dated 8 August 2011 from the Chargé
d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic
of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

Chairman's Conclusion

International Conference on the Global Fight against Terrorism

Tehran, 25 and 26 June 2011

1. At the initiative of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the International Conference on the Global Fight against Terrorism was held on 25 and 26 June 2011 in Tehran. Heads of State and Government from the neighbouring countries Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan, as well as from the Republic of the Sudan, Tajikistan and Mauritania, the Vice-President of Cuba and Ministers and other high-level delegates from 60 States, representatives of the United Nations (Officer in Charge of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force), the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and other regional organizations as well as distinguished scholars and researchers and peace activists from all around the world participated in the Conference.
2. The participants expressed their deep appreciation to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for its constructive and timely initiative in organizing the International Conference on the Global Fight against Terrorism, and congratulated the Islamic Republic of Iran on the successful organization of the event. The participants stressed the high importance of such gatherings in further mobilizing political will and strengthening international capacities in countering terrorism at national and international levels.
3. The participants reiterated their unequivocal condemnation of all acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including State terrorism and economic terrorism wherever, against whomever and by whomever it may be committed. It was underlined that State terrorism has long posed a real threat to the peace and stability of many nations across the globe through unlawful use or threat of force, aggression and occupation.
4. It was acknowledged that terrorism is a global challenge the elimination of which requires a globally approved approach under the United Nations auspices and through participation of all responsible members of the international community. It also requires the use of all potentials of the competent regional and international organizations in order to promote cooperation and coordination in countering terrorism.
5. The vital importance of considering terrorism in a holistic and comprehensive manner and in all its aspects was underscored. In this context, the importance of addressing the historical and continuing underlying root causes of terrorism, including foreign aggression and occupation, poverty and discrimination as well as interventionist policies by some States was highlighted.
6. The participants underlined, as also reiterated by Iran's Supreme Leader, the need for providing a consensual definition of terrorism without prejudicing or affecting, in any manner, the recognized rules and principles of international humanitarian law. It was emphasized that legitimate struggles of peoples under

colonial rule or foreign occupation for their inalienable right to self-determination should not be labelled as terrorism.

7. The importance of countering terrorism in a transparent, rule of law-based, and non-discriminatory manner was emphasized. It was underlined that counter-terrorism measures shall be adopted and carried out in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including international human rights and humanitarian law. The participants rejected selective or double-standard approaches in dealing with terrorism and terrorist groups and warned that such approaches could undermine international trust and cooperation in countering terrorism globally.

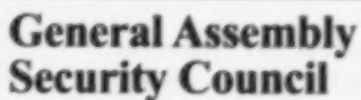
8. The distinctive role of the United Nations, especially the General Assembly, in building international consensus and promoting cooperation and coordination against terrorism was highlighted. In this context, the imperative of following the consensual approach in the international counter-terrorism norm-making processes was underlined. Also the important status of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the need for its balanced implementation as well as its further reviews with a view to its strengthening was emphasized.

9. The participants underlined the need to extend cooperation and interaction among all States in countering terrorism, in all its aspects, at bilateral, regional and international levels. The participants recalled the responsibility of all States in taking necessary measures to bring terrorists to justice, and requested all States to strengthen cooperation to this end.

10. The participants highlighted the unequivocal denunciation by all divine religions of acts of terrorism and indiscriminate violence against innocent people and the high importance these religions attach to human life and dignity as well as peaceful coexistence among nations. The participants rejected any vicious attempt to associate or attribute terrorism to a particular culture, religion or nationality and expressed their concern over certain circles' attempts to associate intolerance, extremism, terrorism and violence with religions, particularly Islam, and condemned any offensive or provocative act against divine values and religious sanctities.

11. The participants expressed their sympathy with victims of terrorism, including State terrorism. The participants expressed their deep concern over excessive and/or disproportionate use of military force in the name of countering terrorism, which has claimed the lives of an increasing number of innocent civilians, and stressed the importance of addressing the plight of these victims. The participants applauded the initiative of the Conference to commemorate the victims of acts of terrorism.

12. The participants welcomed the Islamic Republic of Iran's initiative to establish a standing headquarters for the Conference as a follow-up to further mobilize international and regional political will and preserve the momentum in promoting cooperation and coordination in countering terrorism. In this context, the participants welcomed the offer made by the Republic of Iraq to hold the next Conference in Iraq at a date to be announced in due course.



10 August 2011

Original: English

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Sixty-sixth year

(Signed) Alexander Lomaia
Permanent Representative

Annex to the identical letters dated 9 August 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the third anniversary of the August war

7 August 2011 marks the third anniversary of Russia's open and full-scale military aggression against Georgia. Unfortunately, three years after the August war, Russia still continues its aggression policy directed towards the destruction of the statehood, sovereignty and independence of Georgia, as well as against Georgian nationals.

Since the break-up of the Soviet Union and the restoration of Georgia's independence, the Russian Federation has been engaged in a consistent and deliberate fight against the independent State of Georgia. The Russian Federation employs many methods in this fight and does not even refrain from the flagrant violation of the fundamental norms of international law. During the last 20 years, the Russian Federation has conducted several waves of ethnic cleansing in Georgia's integral regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali. As a result, hundreds of thousands of citizens were forced to leave their places of residence. Since 2000 Russia has actively used its economic and energy levers against Georgia. The embargo Russia imposed on Georgian products is still in place. In August 2008, the Russian Federation carried out large-scale military aggression against Georgia, occupied 20 per cent of its territory and recognized as "independent States" the occupation regimes created by Russia itself. The Russian Federation has now proceeded to new methods in its fight against Georgia — from 2010 onwards, Russia has masterminded over 12 terrorist acts in the territory of Georgia, most of which, fortunately, were thwarted by the Georgian law enforcement agencies.

By taking such actions, the Russian Federation demonstratively breaches the main norms and principles of international law and its bilateral and multilateral obligations, including all resolutions on Georgia adopted by the Security Council and all provisions of the six-point ceasefire agreement of 12 August 2008. It is significant to note that the Russian Federation "got rid" of any international presence in the Tskhinvali region and Abkhazia, thus making these regions into so-called "black holes" of organized crime, trafficking and violation of human rights. Hence, the international community is today deprived of any access to objective information from the occupied territories.

On the third anniversary of the war, the Russian Federation is still proceeding with its attempts to "buy" so-called "independence" of the Tskhinvali region and Abkhazia by holding trainings of occupation troops in the occupied territories, carrying out visits of high-ranking Russian officials, conducting rapid militarization of the regions and construction of military bases there. Of particular concern is the deployment of rocket launchers and artillery mounts in the occupied territories.

Russia's aggressive policy against Georgia has recently taken on a new dimension, manifesting itself in organizing and funding terrorist acts in the remaining non-occupied territory of Georgia by representatives of the Russian occupation forces, in particular, by officials of the Ministry of Defence Main

Intelligence Directorate and the Federal Security Service. This has resulted in casualties among the peaceful population.

The foregoing lays bare Russia's aggressive plans regarding Georgia and poses a threat to the peace and stability of the entire Caucasus and Black Sea regions. It is obvious that the Russian Federation does not seem to reject the idea of a new full-scale military aggression against Georgia.

It is a regrettable fact that the Russian Federation's aggressive policy makes it impossible for hundreds of thousands of people internally displaced as a result of ethnic cleansing to return to their places of origin. Russia adopts a clearly discriminatory approach to people of Georgian origin. Moreover, even ethnic Georgians holding Russian citizenship are denied their rights, including property rights, in the occupied territories. The policy of ethnic cleansing is still continuing, this time by changing the names of historical and geographical sites in the occupied areas, destroying Georgian architectural monuments or reshaping them in the Russian style.

Despite such actions of Russia, the Georgian Government has elected to pursue a peaceful policy oriented towards development, dialogue and engagement. Georgia fully complies with all obligations under the ceasefire agreement of 12 August 2008 and adheres to the memorandums of understanding signed by the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Internal Affairs with the European Union Monitoring Mission. In his address to the European Parliament on 23 November 2010, the President of Georgia made a unilateral declaration not to use force in order to restore control over our illegally divided country, neither against the occupation forces, nor against their proxies.

Georgia spares no diplomatic effort to achieve the restoration of the presence of international organizations in the occupied territories and to provide objective information to international organizations concerning the current security and human rights situation. Georgia continues constructive engagement in the Geneva talks and remains committed to holding an unconditional dialogue with the Russian Federation at any stage for the peaceful resolution of the existing problems.

In parallel, the Government of Georgia is motivated to create favourable conditions for the residents of the Tskhinvali region and Abkhazia to live in a stable, peaceful and developed Georgia. For this purpose, the Georgian Government worked out a strategy and a plan of action for these regions, which are oriented towards improving the economic and social conditions for our Abkhazian and Ossetian compatriots and ending the isolation of these regions.

The past three years have shown that Georgia's European and Euro-Atlantic integration is an irreversible process and the only right way to develop the country. Integration with the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization remains at the top of the list of Georgia's foreign political priorities, the fulfilment of which will ensure against the recurrence of any aggression similar to that of August 2008.

Three years after the 2008 war, Georgia still remains in a vulnerable international environment. Fundamental threats continue to emanate from the Russian Federation. In spite of this, Georgia is convinced that the correct strategy it has chosen to pursue and a security policy focused on peace, dialogue and engagement will yield results and the threats proceeding from Russia will never

materialize. A tribute for this, quite naturally, goes to the international community's support and the civilized world's firm position on Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the inadmissibility of Russia's occupation of the territories of Georgia.

Tbilisi, 5 August 2011



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Agenda item 9

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Proposed amendment to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

Note by the Secretary-General

By its decision 2011/269 of 29 July 2011, the Economic and Social Council decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft decision entitled "Proposed amendment to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme" (see annex).

Annex

Proposed amendment to the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

The General Assembly decides to recommend that, consistent with article XV of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme, article XIV.6 of the General Regulations be amended by replacing the word "biennial" in article XIV.6 (a) with the word "annual", in order for article XIV.6 to read as follows:

"6. The Executive Director will submit the following to the Executive Board for approval:

"(a) The annual World Food Programme budget, and supplementary World Food Programme budgets whenever prepared in exceptional circumstances;

"(b) Annual financial statements of the World Food Programme, together with the report of the External Auditor;

"(c) Other financial reports.

"These will also be submitted to the Finance Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Administrative Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for their review and comments. The reports of these bodies will be submitted to the Board."



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